THE DARIEN CANAL

Operations of the Surveying and Exploring Expedition.

The Work Being Carried on With Energy.

Examination of the Paranchita

A Day With the Monkeys and a Night With Mosquitoes.

Through the Marsh-A Narrow Escape-Suffering from Insects.

Arrival at Camp-Discussing the Situation.

Work of the Surveyors -- Ascending the Divide.

The Pacific Side-What Has Been Accomplished There.

The Expedition of 1871-Practicability of the conte Acrosa the Isthmus-Extensive Explorations from Ocean to Ocean-Eucouraging Prospects and Success Predicted-Construc Almost Finished-The Line from the Atrate Along the Paranchita on the Atlantic Side to the Tuyra and Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific Side—Full Description of the Work Accomplished—Accompanying Incidents and Character of the Country. ENCAMPMENT NO. 19, PARANCHITA RIVER, March 3, 1871.

Whatever may be the result of the expedition now canal-whether the great problem will this year bave a final satisfactory solution, or whether the line being drawn will terminate in the knowledge of its impracticability for the pur-pose intended—certain it is that the earnest and per inacious efforts of the explorers have not relaxed since the start. The prospects are daily becoming more encouraging, for although the divid. ing ridge has not at this writing been actually surveyed, no serious obstacle is apprehended, while the favorable. Aside from many other consider a tions an indispensable adjunct to any cana; is a good port. Without it success would be an impossibility. This important requisite is possessed at both ends by the proposed route which, at the present time, is being thoroughly examined. That it will be completely explored is evident from the progress which has been already made. Never has undertaking of the kind, and there appears to exist a settled determination on all sides to leave nothing struction of a canal is practicable across this part of the isthmus. Even in the event of its unfitness, rier, it will be at least gratifying to know that the tabors of future explorers will be the more confined. Actual and reliable survey is the surest way to settle question which can never be determined by theoretical disquisitions. The perplexities created by flagrant impositions and the erratic conclusions of wandering minds, have contributed in a great measure to render the public indifferent on a subject of the greatest commercial interest to the world. But the time has arrived when a ship canal must be conand the most practical method to discover the route is by observation and experience. That a good navisubject will attempt to deny, when the undertaking resolved into a question of expense. Money works won iers in the nineteenth century; and the question then naturally arises as to the cheapest, is the object of the present search, which has been instituted at a favorable period of the year and under auspices of a promising character. Indeed, from all appearances, success is confidently looked forward to, more especially by the commander of the expedition, who, accompanied by a number of engineers and assistants, is now approaching the "di-vide" from the Pacific by way of the Tuyra river. It would, of course, be premature to predict a tri umph for the party at this early stage of operations; but there seems to be a well founded hope that at least some very important results will be attained, if the route itself be not actually discovered and decided upon. Without speculating, therefore, upon I will at once proceed to set forth what has already been accomplished. I speak hopefully of the expedition because of the earnestness, spirit and confidence which mark its progress; of the deep interest manifested in the undertaking, of the willingness with which both officers and mer undergo privation to insure the successful carrying out of the object in view; but more especially on account of the mani-ness and determination which up to the present have characterized the explorers as they advance through a region comparatively unknown.

It will be remembered, as stated in my last despatch, that the first party which left the ship after ber arrival in this gulf proceeded through the Caro Coquito, to the Barbacous, thence into the Atrato, and instead of following up the last-mentioned river entered the Cacarica in a launch. The journey was surrounded by many difficulties, principally owing to the large quantities of snags and gramalote The Indian village of Paya was reached after three days' march from the foot of the "divide." Of the details of this excursion I have already given a leng hened narrative, and refer merely as a pre-ace to the course subsequently pursued. It was the object of the expedition to make a satisfactory reconnoissance before actually commencing the work of surveying. On the return of this party to the ship information was received that a clearer and more expeditious route to th "divide" than that offered by the Cacarica could be taken advantage of, and a party was accordingly ordered to make a reconnoissance of the Paranchita. This river is not laid out on any map. Indeed, only very little is known concerning it even by the natives themselves, although they are never slow in boasting of their acquaintance with nearly every stream for a hundred miles around. Mr. Barnes, the chief engineer, and party made some observations for about fifteen miles up the Paranchita, and on his return reported favorably. Arrangements were at once made for a complete survey of the river, and on the 7th February Mr. A. R. Conden, master; Mr. A. D. Beach, assistant engineer; midshipman Salter with a crew and a number of guides set off at daylight in two launches, carrying fourteen days' provisions. Taey haited at La Loma de Cacarica, a hatle hill about forty-five miles from the ship, and which has since been made a sort of rendezvous, and on the following morning entered the Paranchita. After an exceedingly tedious journey the party encamped on the banks of a paim forest, and next morning commeaced operations, the result of waich, so far, will be found below.

THE BOUTE FROM THE ATLANTIC SIDE. A few days after the departure of Mr. Couden's party, a launch returned to the ship with one of the on who had been attacked with fever on the way. He was properly cared for, and recovered. On the 12th February Commander Luli, with a crew and typ guides wit off from the Guard at darlight

in the steam launch, with provisions for the plo-neers. They arrived at La Loma de Cacarica the same evening, and next morning set out in a canoe toward the surveying party. After a very tedious journey through the gramulote, or doating grass, bounces to the grey that plant is a very found to be a provided to the provide they came up to the encampment, which had been erected in the desolate paim swamp referred to, where the work of surveying was to commence. Sausded as to the comfort of the explorers, and

while the men slept forward, or rather tried to do so, but in vain. At haif-past six o'clock dinner came; but mastication or anything else that might contribute to the comfort of the inner or outer man was entirely out of the question. The lighted candles had acted like facky beacons to the voracious vampyres. Open your mouth and scores charged in with the food-frink and myriads congregated for a rush. Most of the dinner was put away untouched; none of it was eaten with a relish. Armed with a towel all hands lought vigorously for a while, and siasning right and left, enjeavored to keep them at bay. Kill and crush a thousand of them, fiatten them on the seat, fiatten them on your face and neck—the neck was a favorite spot—stamp them on the ground, make all sories of wild and fantastic gestures—they cared not. Thousands were ready to supply the place of the failen dead, with a defiant chorus that lent energy to the attack and made the victim wince with pain. The combat went on for hours. There was no escape. Cover yourself up and the suffocating heat made you gasy for air. Use a net and you generally enveloped a cloud of the furious beseigers. Some tried to joke, but their laughter dwindled to a gnastly smile. The more musically inclined ventured on a song to beguite the droary hours. Scarcely, however, would the timid effort of the vocaist be commenced while a plainful shout would quickly bring the concert to a close. Story-telling faned, for the narrator, being frequently called up to make to publish the concert to a close. Story-telling faned, for the narrator, being frequently called up to make to publish his tormentors, would forget the thread of his discourse. Repeated efforts were made to sieep, but there being no place to suspend the ness, the mesquitoes speedily drove all from the cramped resum places. The mineralogist, who lay on one of the lattle seats, his head amost touching his knees, groaned deeply in the forman language, and wished hims pessed the might. Utterly exhausted, one or the sunder of the BEADLONG INTO THE HORRID MARSH

the foremost ginde, suddenly missing his hold, tumbled

Headlong into the horridge have appeared but for his own aghity in clinging tenaciously to the side of the champa, which nearly capsized. The crait was not to be trified with, and the three white occupants, who had become exceedingly alarmed, balanced themselves as if they were treading a tight rope. Once out of this swamp there was clear salling for over a mile when the thick grass again brought the poles into requisition. A little further on we passed into Lake Senegal, a ploturesque little place, about a mile and a half long and a mile wide, and thence into the Raya, the entrance to which was completely blocked by water plants and thickly wedged gramalote. But the guides or macheteros were equal to the emergency and forced their way with unitring energy, not withstanding the heat of a brothing sun, which shone on their mahogany colored backs. These guides are wonderful fellows, possessing, as they do, a most retentive memory as to places and a great amount of patience and perseverance even under very discouraging circumstances. A portion of the river Raya was really beautiful, seeming indeed almost enchanting in comparison to the horrible swamp from which we had with difficulty emerged. For a mile or so it was shifty a hundred and fifty yards wide, skirted on either shore by timber of fine growth. Birds of rare and exquisite plumage sang merrily as we paddied along, while the fish, described as a kind of salmon, jumped and splashed about, apparently in the greatest give. But the rays of the sun shot right at us in the open canoe, and it is not too much to say that the frolles of the finny tribe caused enry ali around. It was along this river that the parasites could be seen in all their intricate and wonderful array. Some, entwined around the highest branches of the trees, were suspended over sixty leaves could be geen the rotten limbs whose nutrition they had stolen to sustain their rown growth. With inuch regret we let behind the clear, deep water of

sharp, shrill, twittering of the jaranas, the screams of the wild turkey, startled from his lofty perch, to say nothing of the horrible jargon of the mockeys, completed a chorus at once strange and thoroughly characteristic of a tvojical clime. Here and there upon slightly elevated banks a huge alligator lay basking in the sun, resembling a log much more than a reptile of such hidrons proportions. Its tait is probably its most efficient weapon of defence and attack. If any animal it seeks for prey is standing upon the edge of the water, the alligator will take its bearing and swim not-clossly, occasionally bringing at eye to the surface for recommissance, then suddenly rising within striking distance will whirl round its tail with lightning-like rapidity and generally bring its viotum into its capacious jaws. In speaking of alligators there is not unfrequently a disposition to magnify their proportions. They average in this part of the istimus from twelve to sixteen feet long. Up to the present they have kept say of all members of the expedition, and I believe they would recoil from any human being unless wantonly attacked on shore. The party fired and hit them repeatedly, but the balls gianced harmlessly of their thick cont of mail. Under the fore leg appears to be the values able spot; but there is little satisfaction in shooting at them, as they plunge into the water with lightning speed and are lost to view. In making the nest the female in the spring elects a dry place in the swamp, not liable to overflow, where she makes a unlock of dried leaves and places of sticks, in the centre of which see lays from twenty to forty eggs. Several nests were found by the men, who ate the eggs with evident relish.

THROUGH THE FIVE-MILE SWAMP.

Hitherto we had proceeded with comparative smoothness. To be sure the guides had worked with enersy through theke morass; had cut their way through brambies and failen logs; had poied along through vegetations of skiding door, had, in fact, done wonders with their knives and paddl

and mules to along which ways beavily laden, and shulled it along with a will. Walking along the banks was of course out of the question, as the underbrash was very thick, and the ground trelif of a marshy character, so that to wade through the stream was much more preferable. By the combined and persistent efforts of all hands the tiny craft was pushed ahead, but not without accompanying troubles of various kinds, of which a thorough soaking was, perhaps, the most trilling. Bound to move to the irout, however, with the provisions, the efforts of the party were not relaxed, and although the shades of might began to fall, the prospects of remaining in the desert were too gloonly be permit of delay. Nothing short of downright to permit of delay. Nothing short of downright on the way additional energy was given to the march. It was evident from surrounding symptoms that the surveyors could not be tar shead, and now and then the sharp report of a carbine signalled our approach. Floating logs were cleared away, snags were thrust aside and the cance was forced on at a lavely pace. Darkness had already set in, but the river having become somewhat where the party resumed their seats. A sudden bend in the stream and the full glare of the cracking logs upon a distant bank burst upon our view. Now a ring ing cheef from the cance was answered by an almost simultaneous shout of joy from the camp, almost simultaneous shout of joy from the camp, almost simultaneous shout of joy in the camp, almost simultaneous shout of joy in the camp, which is the summary of the cancellance the prospects of the expedition were discussed at length, the unanimous opinion being that it was destined to achieve a triumph. See the case of the capture of the prospects of the expedition were discussed at length, the unanimous opinion being that it was destined to achieve a triumph was very cheerful. Groups sat adjacent to the banks, and of course the prospects of the expedition were discussed at length, the unanimous opinion being that it was destin

Since the process are "divide" within ten days.

Since the process party and not commenced work at La Lama de cacatica, but at the outer edge of the palin desert, it was of course necessary to have that portion which had been passed over surveyed in order to make the line complete. Accordingly of the 2d of February a descionment in command of anster J. T. Sainvan left the Guard for that purpose, as well as to carry provisions for those approaching the "divide." After undergoing the usual amount of suiforings from stains and occasional soakings this party arrived as Senen Mark No. 1 on the alternoon of the 14th of February. Considerable difficulty was experienced in moving forward, owing to the logs in the river and the shallowness of the water. Challet to proceed in the inrige boat past flench Mark No. 2, Mr. Shinwan took the cannel and provisions up to the party in advance. The others followed at a later period of the day, the boat having been discretized and indicated on the bank. Next morning Mr. Conden moved his camp forther up, while the edge of the pain desert. A recommosance was first ladd, and previous compass. The latter occupied two launches, lift-singular of the call of the large party moved sowry bealthd, surveying while the purpose of the compass. The latter occupied two launches, lift-singular at was found that the line gray my moved slowly bealthd, surveying while the purpose of Mr. Sullyan's party. Nothing of an unusual character occupred on the way sack, except the close proximity of some sacks, while were made snort work of, on arriving near La Loma de Cacarrea it was found that the thick granulate had completely becked up the passage, and on the morning of the 6th of March al hands were composited to pote vilocously for hours. The fatiguing task was limily sundoned when the boats had completely becked up the passage, and on the morning of the 6th of March al hands were ombelled to pote vilocously for hours. The fatiguing task was been for the regard of the capture of the capture of the captur

the Guli of San Miguel to the Tuyra along the Cue to the Divide—The Chuguannan and The Canal to be Fifty Miles, and the Entire Distance from Ocean to Ocean Not Over One Hundred and Twenty-five Miles.

SETTLEMENT OF PINOGANA, was experienced in proceeding up the Pacific coast, as a chartered schooner was in readiness at Panama. fair the little craft soudded along in fine style. Once through the Guif of San Miguel, we proceeded to above settlement. It will be well to recall some of the circumstances connected with the departure of the side. About a dozen seamen who were to have been transferred from the Guard to the ill-lated Saginaw were conveyed with Commander Selfridge's party on board the Resaca, which supplied her place at Panama. After one day's pleasant salling the Resaca weighed anchor at Chapigana, which is about nine miles from the Gulf of San Miguel, and arrangements were immediately set on foot to commence operations. Before leaving the Guard it was understood that the two parties working on either side of the "divide" should prosecute their labors until they met and compare notes. Signals were to be placed along the route taken by each party is order to avoid contusion when the "divide" should be arrived at. Although of course the scource of the Paranchita was not known, yet it was confidently expected from the reconnoissance previously made that the two parties should not be lar apart on the summit of the divide. The Montanas del Espiritu Santo now separate the parties, and the principal object of both will of course be to find that portion where the crest is lowest. Should no unforce seen circumstance arise they will probably meet within ten days, when if the two lines be declared feasible, and the "divide" not over three hundred feet, the aim of the expedition will have been accomplished. The line from the Gulf of San Miguel can be drawn with little difficulty, there being few obstacles for a long way up the Tuyra river. The advantages which the Guif of San Miguel pre-

sents for any canal route require no comment, as they are so widely known and generally appreciated. Repeated and reliable soundings show that there is a sufficient depth of water to float the finest and largest ships. Its mouth, between San Lorenzo and Punta Garachine, is nearly ten miles across. The Chica, one of the mouths of the Tuyra river, having a depth of thirteen fathoms. The width of the gulf diminishes to about four miles between Punta Bravo and Morro Patino, but again increases to ward Boca Chica. There is, however, a depth of water in the Bay of Garachine from ten to eighteen fathoms. Adjacent to San Lorenzo is a small shoal called Buey Bank, covered by about a fathom of water. In the gulf are several little islands, among them being the Iguana, north of Point Lorenzo, and others, but there is sufficient proach. The rivers opening into the gulf on the north are the Congo, Estereo, Clara, Cucunati, Buenavista, Escadero; on the south the Sambu, Tal mati, Quaca and Mogue, and on the eastern end the Tuyra, Iglesias, Anett and Savanas. In refermember that the difference at this portion of the istimus is very trifling. It has been ascertained that the Atlantic, while in Panama bay the tide rises nearly twenty feet, the mean level of the Pacific in this particular place being two or three feet above that of the Atlantic. Humboldt found that the dif-ference of level between the Caribbean sea and the Pacific did not probably exceed nine feet, and that at different hours of the day sometimes one sea and sometimes the other was the more clevated. It is claimed that this difference would be no hindrand but rather an advantage in a ship canal, since it would create a current from the Atlantic to the Pacific during the ebb. and one from the Pacific to the

vessels to pass through at different times. Hav-ing thus given a brief outline of the gulf and its sur-

to show the route now being taken by Commander Schringer's party. The Turk I tyre is perhaps the largest of the rivers of Darfen, traversing the greater part of the rivers of Darfen, traversing the greater part of the rivers of Darfen, traversing the greater part of the travers of the travers of the traversing the greater part of the traversing the traversing the greater part of the traversing the greater part of g

ridge will return to Chapigans in about two three weeks, and meanwhile the work of survey, up the Cae will be proseculed with all possible spaces. The United States ship Jamestown, Comspatca. The United States said said will at once dore Gairodl, has arrived at Panama and will at once dore Gairodl, has arrived at Panama and will at once proceed to reneve the Resuca, having much lar accommodation for the onicers engaged on the ex

proceed to reneve the Resuca, having much larger accommodation for the officers engaged on the expedition.

It may be mentioned that the distance from Chapigana to the mouth of the Chuguanaqua is thirty-five mines, and thence to Phogana about tweive mines. An observatory was erected by Mr. F. Blake, Jr., the astronomer, on a bank north of Chapigana, and another subsequently at Phogana, on a fine plain to the westward, where a meridian was established. It has been discovered that from this initial point to that on the other side is fifty-five mines.

THE PROSPECTS AND HEALFIL OF THE EXPEDITION.

Commander Selfridge estimates the cost of a canal through the route he has discovered at \$120,000,000, and believes that when the question of the "divide" shall have been definitely settled, which will probably be within a fortningit, operations could be commenced with \$90,000,000. Should the "divide" not exceed 300 feet, a through cut will be made, and the entire distance from ocean to ocean will not exceed 125 miles—the canal tiself not exceeding fifty miles. Those engaged on the great undertaking are confident of success, and from present appearance the prospects are decidedly encouraging. It is sincerely noped that the matter will have been thoroughly determined before the rainy season sets in. There are, of course, many adherents to other routes discovered, and who think this route impracticable, but there can be no donot whatever that the present enterprise looks like sucsess. The neath of the expedition has been comparatively good, considering the exposure and hard-ships incidental to the surveys.

The General of the Army will, on the 4th Inst., start on a tour of inspection of the frontiers of Texas, the Indian Territory, Kansas and Ne-

start on a tour of inspection of the frontiers of Texas, the Indian Territory, Kansas and Nebraska, going out, via St. Louis, Mo., Baton Rouge and New Orieans, to San Antonio; thence westward and northward along the line of posts to Nebraska, and thence back to Washington, D. C. Colonel R. B. Marcy, inspector General of the Army, and Colonels J. C. McCoy and J. E. Tourtellotte, aide-de-camp, will accompany him.

The following changes have been made in the stations and duties of the officers of the Engineer corps of the army:—

Major D. C. Houston, ordered to relieve Colonel J. N. Macomb, of the survey and improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to remove his station and other from Milwaukee to Chicago.

Major H. M. Robert, in addition to present duties under the Lighthouse Board, to relieve Major G. H. Mendell of the charge of the works for the defence of the mouth of the Columbia river.

Major It. S. Williamson, from the charge of the improvement of the Williamsette and Uniqua rivers and take station at Portiand, Oregon.

Major William E. Merrill, in charge of the improvements of the Oho river, will change his station rom Pitisburg to Cincinnati.

Major Walter McParliand, upon being relieved of his present duties by Captain Gillespie, is to proceed with assistants to the northern posts of Georgia and Alabama, and mace surveys in that region, and also to relieve Colonel J. H. Simpson of the charge of Coosa river, Alabama, and Major G. Weitzel of the survey and improvement of Tennessae river; and Captain Jarea A. Smith, to be relieved from duty upon the survey of fee Northern and Northwestern lakes, and to report to Major roe for duty.

Captain P. M. Mansfield, Company D. battallon of engineers, will report at New York, to Lieutenant Colonel John Newton, for duty.

First Lieutenants James F. Gregory and Benjamin D. Green will report at Patnesville, Ohio, to Major McParland, for duty under his orders.

First Lieutenants James F. Gregory and Captain for duty at Willest's Point, N. Y.

First Lieutenant William S. Huer is ordered to eport for duty at Willett's Point, N. Y.

MAYAL DROERS.

The order of Commander Quackenbush to the command of the receiving ship Vandalia is revoked. He is placed on waiting orders. Paymaster Bations is ordered to the Benicia, of the Asiatio fleet. refered to the Benicia, of the Assatia fleet, he following officers are detached:—Commander field, from the New York Navy Yard, and ored to command of the receiving ship Vandalia, Portamouth, N. H.; Commander Stanton, from command of the receiving ship Vandalia, and sed on waiting orders; Susign Edward P. Wood, in the New York, and placed on waiting orders.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

In the City. J. W. Ward, cloud swing performer, opens at the

Globe theatre next Monday.

The Berger family of Swiss Bell Ringers open as Lina Edwin's on April 10. "Young Americus," the child violinist, opens a

Niblo's Garden in the "Crook" next Monday. Mr. Hariey Newcomb still continues his interest ing school festivals, this time at Association Hall. Net Warner has been engaged to play Richmond in "Richard III." at Niblo's. John Jack is also in the

"Jesebel" will be withdrawn from the Fifth avenue boards, to make way for Charles Mathews, at Easter. "Pluto" is in rehearsal at Lina Edwin's, with the Lingar is in the cast. George Boniface is still the

"Pinto?" is in rehearsal at Lina Edwin's, with the Lingaris in the cast. George Bondace is still the main attraction there.

"Lohengrin," one of Wagner's best operas, will be produced for the first time in this country at the Stadt Theater on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will arrive in this city on Sunday. Their San Francisco engagement has been an unprecedented success.

W. E. Sinn, of the Front Baltimore; Mark Smith and Lucien Barnes, manager, Albany, came to the city from Philaseiphia on Welnesday.

Bayle Fernard's councily, "The Nervous Man," and Seiby's comedictia. "The Unfinished Gentleman," will be brought out at Wallack's to-night.

Walter Creswick, one of England's most accomplished actors, has been engaged by Laura Keene for the Thiatre Français and will shortly appear in some of his favorite characters.

George Clarke makes his first appearance at Lina Edwin's theatre next month in an American play called "Pluck." He will then produce "Plauvrette; or, Under the Snow," with the title "Perdita." Viscoult, prema donne, and Viliani, tenor, are the principal artists of the Havans Italian Opera Company, who will appear at the Academy for tweive mights after Leni, probably about May.

The Royal Satsuma Japanese Tronge, introducing twenty artists, male and tennie, will commence a senson at the San Francisco Ministers' hait on Monday. They are sand to be the best that ever left the island empire.

Lester Wallack will close his regular season on June 3, and Theodore Moss will then assume the responsibility of Boucleant's play of "Ein," with Miss Germon in the title "Ac. This is the piece that was written for Lotta.

Sandy Spencer, manager of the Globe, has leased, through Colonel T. Aliston Brown, Hooley's Minister.

was written for Lotta.

Sandy Spencer, manazer of the Globe, has leased, through Colonel T. Aliston Brown, Hooley's Minstel Hall, Brooklyn, and will take immediate pessession. He intends running it as a first class variety ineatre for lady andiences, no smoking or drinking being allowed. Mr. Spencer will also introduce late America the London fashion of running one company at two bouses, by employing a number of carriages for rapid transit, the performers playing at Spencer his pick of performers, as he can give he spencer his pick of performers, as he can give he longer engagements and higher salaries.

Dan Bryant's Minstrels play at the Globe theatre

loston, this summer.

in "Man and Wife" in Chicago with excellent au Walter Keeblo has been secured as stage man

for the Trimble Opera House, Albany, for next The Mark Smith Combination, after closing in

The Mark Smith Combination, after closing in Philadelphia, open at the Trimble Opera House, Albany, for one week.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons has so many engagements for readings that she will not probably appear on the stage again this season.

Fanny Lucille, who has been confined to her bed for ten weeks reappeared for the first time at the Comicue on Monday evening last.

R. Dorsy Ogden mas been engaged as leading man for C. E. Bidwell's dramatic company. He left this city on March 38 to join the party.

Chicago's last theatrical enterprise, the Globe theatre is to be raffed of, so that more allegations of gift concert swindling may be expected offere long.

Stuart Robson has been doing Wilking Meanwher.

theatre is to be raised off, so that more allegations of git concert swindling may be expected before long.

Stuart Robson has been doing Wilkins Meawber in "Little Emily," in Pitzsburg, and the Worrell sisters were also giving buriesque performances in that city lest week.

Nathaniel Rogers, with his two sons, open at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, Saturday afternoon, April 1, in a posturing act with the Mark Smith Combination.

Mallame Marie Seebach, the renowned German tragedienne, plays "Jane Eyre" in Newark tenight, with her mainficent company.

Kelly & Leon have given up the burnt cork business and gone into the legitimate. They travel together next season, playing star engagements at first class theatres only. Next Monday they open at the Academy of Music, Buffalo, in their play, "St. Domingo."

Joe Jefferson is enjoying himself with his family at his favorite Southern retreat, Orange Island, ten mies west of New Iberia, in the Teche district, Louisiana. He is delicated with his purchase, with the climate and with the people, and intends to build a fine dwelling.

Processor Elebard Risley left this city last week by

climate and with the people, and intends to build a fine itwelling.

Processor Elchard Risley left this city last week by the steamer France, with special instructions from Coionel T. Aliston Brown to proceed direct to France and secure for a two years tour in this country the original Imperial Japanese Troupe, with whom "lattle Ali Right" is engaged and who will accompany them to this country. They are expected here early in May.

Colonel T. Aliston Brown has secured a first class dramatic company for Jane Coombs Brown for a travelling tour of about twelve weeks. Mrs. Coomos has been off the boards for several years. Her last engagement in this city was at Wallack's theates. The following first class artists are in the party:—Frederick Robinson fleading, Mark Bates (juvonile, Marie Wilkins fold woman). Soi Smith (second old

Blackmail is abolished now at the Galety, Holborn and Court theatres.

"Faust" is to be produced at the Prince theatre, London, on Easter. Miss Julia Matthews is to appear at the Galety, London, in Offenbach opera.

The personal estate of the late Mr. T. W. Roberts has been sworn under £5,000.

"Cœur de Lion" retires from the boards of the Strand, London, in favor of the "Idle Apprent Mr. Andrew Halliday is about to dramatize Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris" for the Adelphi, Lon-

ion.

Mr. Charles Dillon, the tragedian, will shortly appear at the Surrey, London, in a new play called

don.

Mr. Charles Dillon, the tragedian, will shortly appear at the Surrey, London, in a new play called "Spardra."

"An English Gentleman" will be brought out at the Haymarket, London, with Mr. Sothern in the chief part.

Mr. Buckstone has taken a new lease of the Haymarket theatre, of which he has been lease for seventeen years.

Mr. Halliday's verson of "Esmeralda" will be the principal attraction for the Adelphi theatre at Easter. In it Mr. Brittain Wright appears.

Mme. Madeleine Brohan has written to a Paris journal, announcing that, for her part, she will never reappear in Germany at any price whatever.

Salvini, the eminent Italian tragedian, famous in Sharspearian characters, is pronounced by Charlotte Cushman and Robert Browning the greatest of living acrors.

reappear in Germany at any price whatever.

Salvini, the emine it Italian tragedian, famous in Shakspearian characters, is pronounced by Charlotte Cushman and Robert Browning the greatest of living actors.

Drury Lane will not open this season for Italian Opera. Mr. Mapleson's company are expected at her Majesty's theatre, on which house the workmen are now busily engaged.

Signor Bevignani, of the Royal Italian Opera, Cevent Garden, has declined the post of conductor at the Opera Imperial, St. Petersburg, for the next winter season.

"Amy Robsart" has been a success in Liverpool. The press is unanimous in speaking of the trumph obtained and in bearing wintess to the beauty of Miss Mellson's Amy Robsart.

The Gobe theatre, London, opens on Easter Monday, Mr. Fourness Rolfe is engaged for comedy and opera bouge. Miss D. Roblins, daughter of the comedian, is, we understand, also engaged. Mr. R. Mansell is the manager.

Rossi, the Italian actor, according to a correspondent, drinks a pin of black coffee after every act of his performance, and never goes to bed until six o'clock A. M. He has kept up this habit for years, Offenbach, it is said, since his departure Irom Paris, has finished several opereticas, but has some difficulty in finding managers willing to my as liberal copyrights as he received in days gone by.

A "man-dy" has gone the way of acrobats in Trieste. He gave an exhibition of ceilling-waking in the theatre, and on the first evening fell into a net which was suspended underneath. On the next evening he fell again, but, unhappity, outside the net, and his head and the upper part of his body came against some of the scenery. He expired in a lew minutes.

The Mayor of Lille has issued a notice that, in consequence of the unhappy state of the country, all masks and disguises in the approaching file of the Mi-Careme will be a file orchestra and numerous chorns, and the cuapters relative to the crumary, the Dean. There will be preached by Dr. Stanley, the Dean. There will be preached by Dr. Stanley, the